(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1980.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1784.

HAGUE, *October* 10.

THE laſt diſpatches from Vienna mentioned, that his Imperial majeſty was unalterably determined upon opening the Scheld. Another courier arrived on Monday from Bruſſels, at the Imperial ambaſſador's, with diſpatches upon the above important ſubject; immediately after the peruſal of theſe diſpatches, that miniſter gave notice to the preſident of the ſtates-general, that about the 7th or 8th of this month, a veſſel would ſail from Antwerp, down the Scheld, into the ſea; and that his Imperial majeſty ſhould look upon any obſtacle to the free paſſage of the ſaid veſſel as a declaration of war. A courier alſo arrived from Paris with diſpatches for the French ambaſſador, in which we hear the French court ſtill recommend moderation to this republic, and adviſe them to give way to the circumſtances of the times, to avoid a war, and wait for a favourable opportunity to invalidate their rights. Upon this their high mightineſſes diſpatched a courier to Bruſſels, with their reſolution, taken in conſequence of the above advice of the French court, and freſh inſtructions were alſo ſent to vice-admiral Rynſt, commander of the Dutch fleet at the mouth of the Scheld. It is reported that theſe orders were to let the veſſel in queſtion paſs under a proteſt; but this is not credited here.

Couriers have been diſpatched to Vienna, Bruſſels and Paris, and meſſengers to all the frontier towns.

Oct. 13. Our accounts from Brunſwick, dated the 27th, mention, that 90 artillery men are ſet out from Antwerp, towards which place two battalions marched on the 9th; 60 pieces of cannon are expected to arrive in that city, and the troops of Bergen and other places have all received orders to be in readineſs to march.

Government have iſſued orders for twelve armed brigs and galliots to repair to appointed ſtations, with all poſſible expedition, for the purpoſe of defending the ports of Flanders.

According to letters from Bergen op-Zoom, the Auſtrian troops are in motion in the neighbourhood of Zandvielt, and in the adjacent villages; quarters are ordered to be provided for two thouſand men.

Antwerp, ſays a correſpondent, about which the public curioſity is at preſent ſo powerfully excited, was once the emporium of the European continent, though now reduced to a mere tapeſtry, or thread lace ſhop, with the houſes of a few Jews, bankers and jewellers adjoining. This ancient ſtore houſe, or granary of the north, has no longer either ſhips in its harbour, or commodities in its market. Before the civil wars, under the infatuation of Philip the ſecond, deſalcated the country, it was ſaid to do more buſineſs in one month, than even Venice in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate in two years. Its form is orbicular, or rather a bow, of which the river is the ſtring. Its quay is four hundred yards wide, and ſaid to be not leſs than twenty-two feet deep. No town can be conceived more commodious for trade, as it is interſected by no leſs than eight canals, cut out of the Scheld, ſome of which, in its flouriſhing condition, are ſaid to have contained a hundred loaded veſſels at a time. It contains two hundred public buildings, peculiarly beautiful and magnificent. The ſtreets are all large and regular, the cathedral is a ſtructure of great elegance and liberality, the town houſe has not, perhaps for the moſt exquiſite architecture, a ſuperior in the world, and the citadel is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in the Low Countries.

Nothing can be finer than the country adjacent, or contiguous to Antwerp. Every gentleman's ſeat in the neighbourhood, is a ſort of caſtle or chateau. A circumſtance, which powerfully reminds us of thoſe hoſtile and ſanguinary times, when no man was ſafe in his own houſe, but no proportions to its ſtrength. The deſolation, however, which takes place, in conſequence of a total decay of trade, is ſtrongly marked by the ſcarceneſs of money, which prevails among the inhabitants. All ſorts of proviſions are conſequently ſo very cheap, that a ſtranger may dine in Bruſſels, on ſeven or eight diſhes of meat, for leſs than an Engliſh ſhilling. Travelling is very ſafe, reaſonable and charming, where the country, though ſolitary, continues ſo pleaſing, where the means of luxury almoſt within every one's reach, and where the roads, which are generally a broad cauſeway, and much broader than ours, run for ſeveral miles in a ſtraight line, and terminate with the view of ſome noble palace or building. So deeply impreſſed were the reſt of Europe with the ſuperior excellence of this country in the æra of its proſperity, that it was vulgarly ſaid of it, that its bread was better than bread, its fire hotter than fire, and its iron harder than iron.

LONDON, *October* 6.

Lord Cheſterfield and his ſuite ſtill remain at the prince of Wales's hotel in Paris, waiting the arrival of an ambaſſador from Madrid. It is extraordinary that the nation ſhould be burthened with the expence of this embaſſy ſo long before it can even in appearance be of any ſervice. Would it not be time enough to ſend an ambaſſador when we learned that the Spaniſh miniſter had appointed a gentleman to our court: there would then be ſome pretence to ſend an ambaſſador to Paris; but as the caſe now ſtands, we are treated with a ſupercilious contempt.—Query, would the late lord Chatham ſubmit to this indignity?

The trade to India ſays a commercial correſpondent, conſidered in a national point of view, is leſs worthy the attention of Great-Britain than the fiſheries upon her own coaſts. Our trade to the Indies is carried on merely by the means of the ſilver and gold we ſend thither; it is nature herſelf that produces this effect; our luxuries cannot be theirs, nor theirs our wants; their climate neither demands, nor indeed permits, hardly any thing that comes from ours. Such cloaths as they have the country furniſhes; they want therefore nothing but our bullion to ſerve as a medium of value, and for this they give us merchandiſe in return, with which the frugality of the people, and the nature of the country furniſh them in great abundance. This kind of traffic muſt always leave the balance againſt us, as we import a great deal, and export but very little; whereas, if we turn our attention to our fiſheries, we ſhall not only enrich our country at the expence of our neighbours, but always have at command a body of ſeamen ready to man our ſhips of war, to reſent inſults, and protect our commerce from any attempt to circumſcribe its limits.

The unexampled cruelties which have been exerciſed in India by a certain nameleſs tyrant, were ſuch, that a derviſe had the courage to preſent a writing to him conceived in theſe terms; "If thou art a God, act as a God; if thou art a prophet, conduct us in the way of ſalvation; if thou art a king, render the people happy, and do not deſtroy them." To which the monſter, with a great readineſs and vivacity, replied, "I am no God, to act as a God; nor a prophet to ſhew the way of ſalvation; nor a king to render the people happy; but I am the ſcourge whom your prophet ſends to the nations whom he has in his wrath devoted to ruin."

There is an excellent law in the city of Geneva, that marks their wiſdom, and if introduced into our code, might have a very good tendency. This law excludes from the magiſtracy, and even from the great council, or parliament, the children of thoſe who died inſolvent, except they have diſcharged their father's debts in a given proportion to their opulence. Few inſtances, it is ſaid, have occurred, where the creditors of the deceaſed, have not received ſome compenſation, which could not be recovered by any legal proceſs.

Extract of a letter from Naples, September 9.

"As there has been much talk about the 1500 men ſent to Malta, to quell the diſturbances there, it may not be improper to explain the riſe of the diſſentions.

"Some time ago a prieſt aſſaſſinated his uncle and his nephew, and took refuge in the hotel of the biſhop; the judge demanded the aſſaſſin to be given up, which the biſhop refuſed; the authority of the then grand maſter, hurt by this refuſal, ordered a detachment with all poſſible circumſpection, to take the delinquent from his aſylum; the clergy outrageous at this pretended infraction of their privileges, fought for nothing but to be revenged of the grand-maſter; and the dearneſs of proviſions ſoon furniſhed an opportunity. The prieſts railed the people, and a ſedition was formed, and their plan was to aſſaſſinate the grand-maſter, and bring the iſland under clerical government; but the grand maſter fought the rebels in perſon, impriſoned the eccleſiaſtics who fomented the diſcord, beheaded ſome, and expoſed their heads on poles. This irritated the clergy the more, who complained to the pope; but all the repreſentations of the Holy See, could not convince the grand-maſter that he was wrong, and it is generally believed his inflexibility coſt him his life, as a violent doſe of poiſon ended his days, ſince which, there has been no harmony between the order and the clergy; and the preſent grand-maſter, a Frenchman by nation, of the illuſtrious family of Rohan, is faithfully attached to the principles of his predeceſſors, and in the preſent diſturbances, has puniſhed ſeveral of the inſurgents, and narrowly watches the clergy. This is the cauſe of his requeſting our court to ſend him 1500 men, that he may put an effectual end to the ſedition."

Oct. 16. The volunteers of Ireland are by no means univerſally diſaffected; many of the more reſpectable characters among them for property and underſtanding, are ſenſible of the value of their preſent conſtitution, and of the views of thoſe who wiſh to deſtroy it.

There is a little appearance of diſcontent in ſome parts of Scotland; but as more than nineteen twentieths of the people are in oppoſition to this factious ſpirit, it will inſenſibly die away, and leave no traces behind it.

Oct. 19. A paper of the 9th ſays, letters by the French and Dutch mails contain no poſitive information. In Paris there is a report that the Dutch will agree to the opening of the Scheld, and thus the contention will end between them and the emperor without bloodſhed. On the other hand, there are letters from Fluſhing, which ſay they look upon war as certain, and accordingly are fitting out four large frigates, to protect the trade on their coaſt from imperial privateers, which are expected to be very numerous; and in the poſtſcript of a letter from Oſtend, they ſay that news has arrived there by expreſs of an open rupture, the Dutch having actually taken poſſeſſion of Sluys, and a ſmall imperial fort in its neighbourhood. Though we can by no means ſuppoſe the latter to be true, a war is probably at no great diſtance, if we believe the emperor meant any thing in that part of his declaration, where he ſays, "that he ſhould conſider the obſtructions of the imperial flag in the Scheld as a declaration of war." Undoubtedly that has taken place; but well informed politicians ſtill think that France will interpoſe as a mediator, and matters will be accommodated. In either caſe a little time muſt determine.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, October 8.

"I can only briefly inform you, that the Scheld will doubtleſs be opened very ſhortly. Count Proli, whoſe renown as a merchant here you cannot be unacquainted with, had lately a ſmall brig arrived at Oſtend from Africa, which afterwards made a trip here round by the canals to Bruges, Bruſſels, &c. and has ſaid in theſe roads about 14 days. The Dutch have, in the interim, had ample information, that "ſhe is intended to be the firſt veſſel that will ſail through the Scheld by way of opening it," and ſhe is to try "what they mean to do," after the memorial preſented from the emperor, that "he ſhall conſider any affront given to this veſſel (even the firing of a ſingle gun) as an immediate declaration of war, and ſhall proceed accordingly." Now this is perhaps, the moſt critical moment this city has experienced for upwards of a century! The brig ſailed yeſterday down the Scheld, and every body here was impatient laſt night to know the event; ſome expecting her to be ſuffered to paſs quietly, while others ſeemed certain that ſhe would be ſtopped at Fort Lillo; or, if not, that ſhe will certainly be captured by the admiral lying in Fluſhing roads, with an 80 and three 74 gun ſhips of the line. This morning, however, we find, that ſhe is ſtill lying off Fort St. Philip, about a league from this town, where ſhe lays (by order of the court of Bruſſels) while it can be made known at the Hague that ſhe is under way from theſe roads; in order that the buſineſs may be deciſively ſettled one way or the other, and that the Dutch may not plead ignorance of her ſailing, and the orders ſhe has received from court. It is ſuppoſed ſhe may lay off Fort St. Philip three or four days longer, but that period will certainly determine whether we are to have peace or war. If ſhe paſſes uninterrupted, *tout eſt fini*; but if not, we go at it ding dong. *Entre nous*, eighty engineers are arrived here, whoſe orders are poſitive, that if this veſſel meets with the ſmalleſt affront, they are to proceed immediately to Fort Lillo and blow it up. More on the ſubject the moment it occurs."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, October 4.

"An immediate war with the emperor ſeems inevitable: and indeed this iſſue might have been predicted in the earlieſt ſtage of his controverſy with the republic reſpecting the navigation of the Scheld, ſince the event that is now on the point of taking place was ſo plainly indicated by the inflexibility with which the king of the Romans perſiſted in his demands, and the firmneſs with which they were oppoſed by the Batavian ſenate."

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, October 13.

"The Walp cutter, of 24, and the Thunderer, of 22 guns, are alſo ſold to the Dutch, but are detained here by our admiralty, alleging, as a reaſon, that they are as able to purchaſe and pay for them as the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Fluſhing, October 5.

"We are fitting here four large frigates, one of 44, two of 36, and one of 30 guns, as guarda coſtas, to protect our trade, a war with the emperor being expected: and though that power has not much of a naval force, imperial privateers are expected to be very numerous: this prevention therefore, is taken for the purpoſe of ſecuring our commerce before it is invaded."

Letters from Leghorn, dated September 17, mention, that the Algerine corſairs are exceedingly numerous in the Mediterranean, and have lately taken ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels, the crews of which the Barbarians treat with great inhumanity. The Moors had alſo ſeized ſome Dutch and Swediſh ſhips, which they ſuffered to proceed on their voyage, after committing ſome petty acts of piracy.

The emperor ſeems to have taken up the king of Pruſſia's intention, and to be determined on putting that monarch's threat into execution, of making the Dutch an example of ingratitude to all the world.

Mr. Gommet has informed the ſocieties and the public, that on the 18th ult. he ſaw at Turly, near Bourges, in Berri, a globe of fire, the moſt brilliant, and about half the ſize of the moon. It followed the ſun and had a luminous tail of about 20 degrees. It conſtantly ſhot forth ſparks of light as large and brilliant as the planets, and which inſtantly diſappeared. The meteor continued between four and five ſeconds, and alſo diſappeared. It was about 40 degrees above the horizon, and near the ſtar Arcturus.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) October* 9.

As every particular relating to the life of a perſon rendered ſo conſpicuous as that of the late Dr. Pugh, muſt be intereſting, the following has been ſuggeſted to us by a correſpondent. Every perſon who knew Pugh, muſt have remarked the diffidence and aukwardneſs, or rather a ſeeming baſhfulneſs in his deportment; under that veil, it appears, there lay concealed every ſymptom of the horrid malady which has ſince broke forth with ſuch fatal violence. Early in the commencement of our diſputes with America, when our adventurers from this iſland went to New York with the view of ſending American recruits hither, Pugh being of the medical tribe, was diſpatched for this iſland with a few perſons of that denomination. At a ſhort diſtance from the land, the Yankees began to repent of their engagements, and when an American privateer, a day or two afterwards, hove in ſight, they, to a man, refuſed to fight againſt their countrymen. In a man with a ſoul leſs congenial with the buſineſs in which it has lately been engaged, this inſtance might have called forth ſome ſentiments of generoſity and humanity; but Pugh's was of a different conſtruction; "You won't fight," ſays he, "well, if we can't make you uſeful one way, we ſhall another;" inſtantly or-

dering thoſe unhappy victims to be tied hands and feet together, and thrown into the nettings with the hammocks, the uſual defence againſt muſket balls. There did thoſe unhappy wretches lie, crying for mercy, offering, on being ſet at liberty, to fight againſt friend or foe, until the battle was finiſhed, when it was found that one man was killed, and two or three were mortally wounded.

Humanity will ſhudder, when we are told, that the late Dr. Pugh ſtruck his victim firſt on the breaſt, where the knife being oppoſed by the bone, failed of execution; from thence being extracted, he plunged it through his heart, and finiſhed, in an inſtant, that part of the tragedy. He then applied the ſame inſtrument, ſtreaming with the blood of the innocent, to his own breaſt; and, after giving himſelf four dreadful wounds, ſo contiguous to each other, that they might be covered with the palm of a hand, fell, and with a groan expired.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated Auguſt 31, 1784.

"A veſſel arrived yeſterday in ſeven days from St. Mary's; general M'Arthur with the troops, were embarked, and expected to ſail the day after. There have been ſome bloody frays between the Engliſh and Spaniſh ſailors at St. Mary's, ſeveral of the Dons diſplaying their knives, occaſioned the Johns to uſe their oaken cudgels, and with ſuch effect, as to deprive ſeveral of their antagoniſts of life. The liberality held out in the firſt proclamation of de Zeſpedes, was mere affectation; the farce could not laſt out a ſingle honey moon. The Porcupine is here, and will ſail for your iſland immediately after the equinox."

NEW-YORK, *December* 9.

On Monday the 6th inſtant, was launched at Newark, ſtate of New-Jerſey, the brig Charming Peggy, burthen about 150 tons.

It is reported that two perſons are taken up in Boſton, and committed to gaol, on ſuſpicion of breaking open the houſe of the honourable James Lovell, Eſq; continental treaſurer of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and robbing him of 25,000 dollars in loan-office certificates, &c. as mentioned in a late paper.

On Saturday the 17th ult. the ſhip Grand Turk, captain Ingerſoll, ſailed from Salem, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 10. Some very impertinent remarks have been made in a late London paper, upon two characters which appear ſcarcely to agree in a ſingle point of compariſon, viz. General Waſhington and Mr. Fox. The laſt of theſe is the ſon of a nobleman of fortune, of agreeable manners, and a ſtyle of parliamentary elocution, juſt ſufficient to make him the mouth of a party in a kingdom, where the powers of rhetoric never roſe higher that what, among the ancients would have been but little thought of; with theſe qualifications, he has an alloy of foibles and vices, which even his friends cannot juſtify, and which his enemies univerſally affect to hold in the utmoſt execration: with regard to his popularity, as it has been erected upon the firm baſis of party diſſention, it is of courſe precarious and undetermined. The American Fabius, on the other hand, is revered by his country, and dreadful only to its enemies; of no rank but what has been fairly derived from his own merits in the moſt intereſting ſituations, when nothing but an aſſemblage of virtues which adorn humanity, could have ſecured him that deciſive influence which he preſerved through the late war. Calm and ſerene, neither enriched by avarice, nor impoveriſhed by prodigality, this great man will remain the admiration of remote poſterity, long after the periſhable name of Charles Fox ſhall be loſt for ever.

Hoſtilities being commenced between their high mightineſſes the States General and the emperor of Germany, is an event that, if we are not miſtaken in our ſpeculations, will ſpread its baneful effects among almoſt all the powers of Europe, and will open the ſanguinary gore which has but recently been ſtopped, as family connexions, treaties, &c. will intereſt them in the event.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 15.

"The ſubſtance of the reſolutions of the ſtates-general at their aſſembly held on Saturday the 9th of October, at eleven o'clock at night, relative to the ſtopping the Auſtrian brig from ſailing up the Scheld was, "That having deliberated upon the letter on that ſubject ſent by captain Volbergen, dated on board the Pollux frigate, 8th of October, at half paſt one at noon, it was determined to ſend orders to that officer, to releaſe the veſſel in queſtion (notwithſtanding her having paſſed fort Lillo without the neceſſary paſſport) on condition that the captain returns to Antwerp, and engages in writing not to continue his voyage along the Scheld.

"That a full account be laid before the government general of the Auſtrian Low Countries of the whole affair by the Dutch ambaſſadors at Bruſſels, and in as reſpectful, and at the ſame time as ſtrong terms as poſſible, to complain to the ſaid government of the attempt of the Auſtrian brig to ſail from Antwerp down the Scheld, without ſtopping at Lillo to take the neceſſary paſſports, in direct contradiction to the rights of the republic; that ſuch a proceeding upon the territory of the republic would have been puniſhed upon the ſpot, had not count Belgioſo given notice to the Dutch ambaſſadors at Bruſſels, that ſuch a veſſel was to ſail by the expreſs order of the emperor.

"That their high mightineſſes imagine ſuch order muſt have been given by his majeſty before he was well informed of the importance the opening the Scheld was looked upon in this country, and before the reſolution of their high mightineſſes of the 30th of Auguſt, and 24th of September had come to hand, in which their high mightineſſes ſet forth the impoſſibility of revoking the orders which had been in force ever ſince the treaty of Munſter, for keeping the Scheld ſhut; and that it be further repreſented, that their high mightineſſes cannot imagine the emperor can think of opening the Scheld; the right to ſhut which river was acknowledged at the ſame time, and by the ſame treaty of the independence of the republic, and which right has never been in the ſmalleſt degree conteſted from that time till now, neither in the grand alliance of 1701, or in the barrier treaty of 1715; and that in all the conferences held at Antwerp, and at Bruſſels, when every thing that was litigious relative to the Auſtrian Low Countries was debated, there never was the leaſt thing mentioned againſt the ſhutting of the Scheld; and even in the account of the 4th of May, which was to contain all the pretenſions of his Imperial majeſty, againſt the republic, not a word is mentioned of that river:

"That their high mightineſſes think they have in all their tranſactions ſhewn the higheſt reſpect for his Imperial majeſty, and moſt particularly in the evacuation of Namur, and other barrier towns, although they entered into the grand alliance of 1701, and waged a ruinous war, only to obtain thoſe barriers:

"That the ſame moderation has appeared in all their memorials and reſolves, and was particularly manifeſted in their readineſs to grant his Imperial majeſty every reaſonable pretenſion contained in his liſt of them above mentioned:

"That as a further proof of their moderation, notwithſtanding all ſhips of whatſoever nation were condemnable that paſſed the laſt guard of the Scheld, without taking out the neceſſary paſſports, &c. yet that the Auſtrian brig which was ſtopped by captain Volbergen, for paſſing Fort Lillo, and attempting even to paſs the frigates of the republic, ſhould be releaſed, provided ſhe would return: that their high mightineſſes finally depend on the known magnanimity of his Imperial majeſty to leave the republic in the quiet poſſeſſion of their lawful right to keep the Scheld ſhut."

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 23.

The honourable John Henry, William Hindman, and Luther Martin, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, in the room of William Smallwood, Thomas Johnſon, and Richard Ridgely, Eſquires, who have refuſed to ſerve.

The following delegates were attending at Trenton, in the congreſs of the United States, on the 13th inſtant, viz.

New Hampſhire, The honourable Abel Foſter.

Maſſachuſetts, The honourable Samuel Holten, George Partridge, Elbridge Gerry, and Rufus King.

Rhode-Iſland, The honourable William Ellery and David Howell.

Connecticut, The honourable Joſeph Plat Cooke.

New-York, The honourable Egbert Benſon, John Jay, Robert R. Livingſton, and Walter Livingſton.

New-Jerſey, The honourable William Churchill Houſton, John Beatty, Samuel Dick, and Charles Stewart.

Pennſylvania. The honourable Joſeph Gardner and William Henry.

Delaware, The honourable John Vining and Gunning Bedford.

Virginia, The honourable Richard Henry Lee, preſident, Samuel Hardy, James Monroe, and John Francis Mercer.

North-Carolina, The honourable Hugh Williamſon and Richard Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina, The honourable Jacob Read, John Bull, and Charles Pinkney.

Georgia, The honourable William Houſton and William Gibbons.

We hear that on Saturday the 11th inſtant, the queſtion for adjourning from Trenton was taken in congreſs and loſt.

His Britannic majeſty's packet boat, Lord Hyde, captain Jones, will ſail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday the 5th of January.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Jones, from Falmouth; Cruizer, Adamſon, from Briſtol; William, Lacy, from Liſbon; Mary, Curry, from Londonderry; ——, Baptiſe, from Hiſpaniola; Commerce, Crookſhank, from Cape-François; Betſey, Wilſon, from St. Euſtatia; Dover, Brown, from Tortola; Phœbe, Henley, from North-Carolina; Ranger, Philips, Delight, Clark, and Frederick, Buchanan, from Virginia; Columbia, Stewart, and Virginia Packet, M'Kildo, from Baltimore; Fanny, Tillinghaſt, and General Greene, Godfrey, from Rhode-Iſland; and New-York Packet, Hyde, from Philadelphia, are arrived at New-York.

Late London papers adviſe, that the French are completing all their garriſons in Flanders, and making great preparations for an encampment of troops in that quarter—a plain proof that they will not be idle ſpectators in the expected rupture between the emperor and the Dutch—that the exchange of the ſignatures of the treaty entered into between France and Holland, had actually taken place—that an Imperial flag from Oſtend, for the port of Sluys, had ſhared the ſame fate as the brig from Antwerp to Dunkirk, being ſeized in the Scheld, and ſent into Walcheren, a port of Zealand—that the courſe of exchange continued ſo unfavourable on the ſide of Amſterdam, that no money to any large amount had yet been remitted to the Britiſh funds—that the Dutch, in mitigation of the diſhonour offered to the emperor's flag, by firing at his veſſel, pretend that orders had been ſent to admiral Rynſt, to prevent any thing of that ſort, but that thoſe orders unluckily arrived too late—that there cannot remain the ſmalleſt doubt of the trade to Antwerp being renewed by Chriſtmas next—that trade revived, free toleration encouraged, impolitic ſuperſtition aboliſhed, the patronage of uſeful ſcience and the arts, all illuſtrate the reign of the preſent emperor—that the farmers-general have had occaſion to be much diſſatisfied with the cargoes of tobacco that have been imported for ſome time paſt from Virginia to Nantes—and that compt de Vergennes has communicated their complaints to Dr. Franklin—that they who have had opportunities of obſerving upon the councils and actions of the emperor, all ſay in commendation of him, that firmneſs of temper is one of his chief characteriſtics—that the city of London, as well as ſome other cities in Europe, were balloon-mad; Mr. Blanchard's balloon, in the loſs ſuſtained by idleneſs, having coſt London only, not leſs than 30,000l. in one day.

By the lateſt London papers we learn, that the empreſs of Ruſſia is dangerouſly ill; ſome advices ſay, that her imperial majeſty is paſt recovery; ſhould ſhe pay the common debt of nature, it will make a very conſiderable change in the preſent arrangement of European politics—that the Dutch commiſſioners have delivered to his imperial majeſty's miniſter a freſh memorial, which it is ſaid contains information that the Moſt Chriſtian King hath taken upon himſelf the office of a mediator, hoping that his imperial majeſty would accept the mediation, as the ſtates had no deſire of ſhrinking from what might be the determination, however detrimental to the intereſts of the confederacy—that the biſhop of Oſnaburg comes no more to England, but in the character of a viſitor to the Britiſh court—that he hath taken poſſeſſion of his epiſcopal principality, and his general reſidence in Germany is therefore thought to be abſolutely neceſſary; beſides which, he is a general officer in the Hanoverian ſervice, and one of the lords of the regency of that electorate—that letters from Vienna ſtate, that his royal highneſs is the conſtant attendant of the emperor in all his military excurſions, his imperial majeſty taking the greateſt pleaſure in ſhewing him his armies, and making them paſs in review before his royal highneſs, who takes much delight in military pomp—that the rage for emigration in conſequence of the great encouragement given to agriculture by the king of Pruſſia, in the weſtern provinces of that kingdom, has been ſo great in ſome parts of Germany, that an edict has been publiſhed at Wurtemberg, forbidding any perſon to depart that dukedom without leave from the reigning prince, on pain of fine and impriſonment—that, it is ſaid, the dey of Algiers, had iſſued orders that no quarter ſhall be given to Spaniards or Malteſe, nor to the women and children who ſhall be found on board their ſhips—that the ſituation of all Europe, through the ſtorm that threatens the Dutch, is ſo very alarming, that it engages almoſt every moment of the Britiſh miniſter's attention, fearing that the affairs of Holland, added to thoſe of Ireland, may overthrow his adminiſtration, and again bring in lord North and Co—that the precarious ſtate of Dutch politics for ſome time paſt has much affected the Engliſh funds, many of the jobbers imagining that on this account the price of ſtocks would fall, and therefore ſelling out on the venture—that letters from Bruſſels mention, that 90 cannoneers are departed for Antwerp, and that preparations were making for tranſporting 60 pieces of cannon to the ſame city—that the ſtates of Zealand have come to a reſolution ſimilar to that of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, with regard to the removal of the duke of Brunſwick from his employments, and his quitting the territories of the republic—that the prince of Orange has by the grand penſionary entered a proteſt againſt this reſolution, as dangerous to the liberty of the people, and that it makes the duke's caſe peculiarly hard, he having by his letter of the 30th of Auguſt, demanded an opportunity to clear himſelf before the States general of the accuſations brought againſt him—that at the ſame time the grand penſionary, in his highneſs's name entered a proteſt againſt the reſolution taken at the requiſition of the towns, as null and void, contrary to the conſtitution and form of government of a free republic; reſerving to his principal the power of making ſuch farther obſervations, particularly on the method of procedure in that affair, as he ſhall think proper—that on the other hand the deputies of the towns have reſerved the power of entering counter-proteſts, and making ſuch obſervations on the proteſt of his highneſs as they ſhall judge proper—that the French are at this inſtant employed in inſtituting a new Eaſt-India company, and have communicated the matter formally to the court of London—that at a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the free citizens and inhabitants of the town of Roſcommon, held at Roſcommon, on the 15th of September, 1784, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into, "That they regarded the accuſation of the high ſheriffs of the city of Dublin (conſequently of the majority of the high ſheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his majeſty's attorney-general of Ireland, as a moſt deſperate attempt to overawe the free ſpirit of the people and to miſrepreſent the free principles of the conſtitution"—that "they ſolemnly recommend it to their fellow citizens, to conſider of the expediency of inſtructing their repreſentatives to impeach the preſent attorney-general at the bar of the houſe of lords, or of tranſmitting an addreſs to their moſt gracious ſovereign praying his removal for ever from his majeſty's council, or to purſue ſuch other temperate and conſtitutional means as may be beſt calculated to redreſs an inſulted people"—and that "the copy of a letter in the public papers, ſigned John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accuſation, be commited to the flames by the hands of the common hangman"—that at an entertainment of the friends of Mr. Fox, in the great room of the Shakeſpeare, there were two toaſts drank

which ought never to be omitted by the friends of liberty and their country——1. "The majesty of the people of England"—2. "May the king and people of England never forget the awful thirtieth of January"—that Sir Joshua Reynolds has lately got into his possession a very great curiosity; it is the famous miniature picture of Oliver Cromwell, painted by Cowper, which our curious men have so long been looking for in vain.

Anecdote of an extraordinary emigration.—From a late London news paper.

A VERY singular event took place about two years ago; a Scotch gentleman, in the isle of Herries, one of the Western isles, having been very much crossed in love, sold his estate, which produced him upwards of 7000l. with which he fitted out two good ships, embarked at Glasgow himself, and sixty families of his old vassals, with every article necessary for the establishment of a fort and a colony, and set sail, designing for New-Zealand. His intention was to enter the river Thames, of captain Cook, and to navigate his ships into some very secure creek, where they might be fixed to remain, in the vicinity of a rock, to serve as a fort. He took every sort of cattle and seed of England, birds, &c. &c. Being a man of great temper and prudence, there is little doubt but he will entirely conciliate the affections of the natives, by doing them good offices; and should that be the case, he will, in a few years, be sovereign of that noble island: should the scheme fail, he is provided for building, if necessary, other ships. The great misery of the natives arises from a want of cultivation. He will be able, when he has made some progress in their language, to explain fully the importance of a very different agriculture from theirs—will set them the example, and teach every useful art, as amongst his people (all of whom bear his own name) there are artisans of every kind. A friend and neighbour (a seaman settled in the isle) promised to make a voyage to the Thames to pay him a visit in three or four years, with intention, if his colony thrives, to settle with him. The gentleman intended to marry a New-Zealand girl, in order, by that means, to be the more connected with the natives, and convince them of his friendly intentions.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

1 05 137. HENRY HUMFREY.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday next, the 27th instant, for cash,

SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of chintzes, calicoes, Irish linens, &c. the property of the late John Hepburn, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those who have claims to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, to

1 BERIAH MAYBURY, JAMES SMITH, } administrators.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

1 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

December 19, 1784.

I DO forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either gun or dog, or riding through and oystering, as I have suffered so much by their pulling down my fences; if they will persist in it they may depend that I will take such steps as the law doth allow in such cases. 1 ROBERT DAVIDG.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

1 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

Baltimore, November 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Lewin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, in order to enable us the subscribers to liquidate and adjust all claims which may be against said estate; such persons are desired to bring in their accounts legally authorised for settlement.

1 SAMUEL SADLER, JOHN MACKALL, } executors.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

1 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Christian Layman, living on Zachia manor, in Charles county, a trunchy short made bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, a small star in his forehead, appears to be eleven or twelve years old, has many saddle spots, seems to have drawn, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

1 10 7/6

St. Mary's county, November 22, 1784.

WHEREAS several persons have for some years past made a practice of trespassing on the subscriber's land, by hunting thereon with guns and dogs; notice is hereby given, that he is determined to prosecute any person or persons, who may in future enter into and pass through his lands either to hunt or fish, without leave first had from

3X w3 JOHN COODE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Mount Pleasant, November 23, 1784.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, a slave called HESS, (alias Hezekiah Scott) a very fair mulatto, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, with a large mole on his right cheek, dark red or sandy hair, sometimes tied in a club, and sometimes queued, by trade a tailor, and a very good waiter; his dress two blue suits, one edged with red, the other lined with white, and yellow metal buttons on both, white linen overalls, white stockings, and shoes with large white metal buckles, a large fantail hat with a black riband and buckle, with many other cloaths unknown. I have great reason to think he is in Annapolis, as his mother lives with Mr. George Mann. Whoever will secure the said slave so that I get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

3X JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, November 8, 1784.

Just imported and to be sold at the house of John Shaw, opposite the south end of the state-house,

A GREAT variety of looking-glasses, tea chests, billiard balls, pictures framed and glazed, maps of North-America, divided according to the preliminary articles, signed at Versailles the 20th day of January 1783, in which are particularly described the boundaries of the United States; general Atlas, describing the whole universe, being a complete and new collection of the most approved maps extant, engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782.

3X 3 w SHAW and CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th of December instant,

ONE hundred and thirty acres of LAND, contained in Lot No. 15. of the Monocacy Manor, and joining old George Devilbiss's plantation, about five miles from Frederick-town. There are about forty acres of it cleared, on which are 100 young apple-trees; the rest is exceedingly well timbered, and the whole of the land, when sold by the state, was much noticed for its goodness. It is clear of lease or any claim whatever. One third of the money to be paid the first of March 1785, one third the first of June 1785, and the balance the first of September following.

3X WILLIAM D. BRALL.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 10

Annapolis, December 9, 1784.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment from Thomas Duffey, sergeant of the Maryland line, for the pay and land due to him from the state of Maryland, or the United States, as I purchased said pay and land in Piscataway-town, Prince-George's county, on the 24th day of February last.

2 BENJAMIN WARD.

To be SOLD, for cash or specie certificates,

AN excellent blacksmith with his wife and three very likely children, the woman is a good cook, washes and irons well. Three years credit will be allowed on giving bond with security and paying interest. A striker who has been two years at the business, will be given gratis for three years. Apply to Dr. Jenifer at Port-Tobacco, or the subscriber in Annapolis. 2 DANIEL JENIFER.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-six from Frederick-town; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.

2 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,

ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased. The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of negroes of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.

2 THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE effects of Seaborn Birkhead, deceased, on Holland's Island, consisting of several valuable country born negroes; some fine blooded horses, mares, and colts, and the stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and household furniture. *Likewise* a valuable schooner boat, burthen about four hundred bushels. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with approved security.

2X NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, son of Samuel, executor.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

2 RICHARD BURLAND.

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.

ALL persons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are desired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and also by power of attorney from William Worthington, Esq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the estate of Dr. Kennedy) I am sufficiently authorised and empowered to collect all sums of money and settle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such persons will please to be prepared for an immediate settlement of their respective accounts, as they will shortly be called upon by

2 THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.

BY virtue of resolutions passed the honourable the general assembly, the 11th instant, I am authorised and directed to pay the interest due agreeably to the act of May session 1781, "to adjust the debts due from this state;" also the interest due on certificates issued agreeably to the act of November session 1782, proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan-office certificates, to accept this state for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewise to pay the subscribers for the bills of credit issued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and interest due thereon, unless they will take certificates for the principal, at six per cent. interest, in which case certificates may be issued to them as to other creditors of the public.

3 w

2 DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

Port-Tobacco, December 1, 1784.

THE subscriber is desirous of taking an apprentice to surgery and physic.

3X JAMES CRAIK.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To raiſe 6000 dollars for the uſe of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the ſtate of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Prize	4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
100		20	2000
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are ſubject to the uſual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the moſt liberal and public ſpirited purpoſes, the finiſhing the buildings, and making neceſſary additions to the *library*, and the *philoſophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The ſcheme is calculated on the moſt favourable terms, thoſe who wiſh to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the intereſts of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large ſum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The viſitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be anſwerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the middle of January next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be publiſhed in the Baltimore and ſome of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eaſtern ſhore, by the college viſitors for each reſpective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires.

Kent county, eaſtern ſhore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethrbu,y, Joſeph Nicholſon, John Scott, Iſaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, ſen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Eſquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joſhua Seney, Eſq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Eſq;

Dorcheſter county, Hon. Robert Goldſborough, Hon. John Henry, Eſquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerſet county, Levin Gale, Eſq;

Worceſter county, Peter Chaille, Eſq;

Cæcil county, Rev. William Thomſon.

Prizes not demanded in ſix months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be conſidered as generouſly given for the benefit of the college.

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Iſaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceaſed, beg leave to inform the public, and thoſe gentlemen in particular, who before his deceaſe, became ſubſcribers for the publication of the firſt volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the propoſals made with reſpect to the publication thereof, by the ſaid rev. Iſaac Campbell before his deceaſe.

The aforeſaid work having engroſſed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his deceaſe, (the principles whereof firſt ſuggeſted to him the ſubject of his enquiry); his extenſive uſefulneſs and ſucceſs both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a juſtly celebrated ſchool for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotiſm of his ſentiments, and the anxiety he ever expreſſed for the publication of the preſent work, which he ſeemed to conſider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a chriſtian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a pretage of the general uſefulneſs and intereſting nature of the work in queſtion. The firſt volume will be immediately put into the preſs agreeable to the terms of the advertiſement publiſhed by the rev. Mr. Campbell himſelf.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill open in the hands of ſundry gentlemen for thoſe who may chuſe to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a ſufficient ſubſcription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have ſubſcriptions in their hands are requeſted to return them by the firſt of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guſtavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis. 11

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready cath, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

11 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

8 P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the ſoil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a ſmall expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good ſeat for a mill, and only ſix miles from navigation. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

8 JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the laſt will and teſtament of my late huſband Azel Davidge, deceaſed, agreeable to his intention.

6 TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cæcil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requeſted to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be liberated.

9 X THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

6 R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſembly room, in the ſtadt houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

6 A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general aſſembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Waſhington county, who is under age, to diſpoſe of an intereſt in ſaid farm, and give a ſufficient title to and conveyance for the ſame.

6

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office, 12

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is maſter of accounts, and who can be recommended for his induſtry, fidelity, ſobriety, and honeſty. Such a perſon will meet with good encouragement and generous wages, by applying to the printers.

4X 4 w

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who ſays he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the ſtate of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of ſtriped check trouſers, a ſmall round hat, coarſe linen ſhirt, and an old ſpotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

2 SAMUEL ABELL, ſheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1784 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, compaaies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited) that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf 13 J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

Auguſt 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennſylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in ſmall tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling houſe, and convenient out-houſes; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the ſithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the ſoil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or ſpecie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaſer if he pays in a ſhort time. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of ſale will be made known by him or the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis.

16 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

10 tf WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himſelf Clem Hill; he is a ſhort fellow, about five feet ſeven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and inſinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaiſant; it is probable he may attempt to paſs for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new ſhoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very ſenſible. Whoever takes him up ſo that his owner may get him again, if in this ſtate, ſhall have twenty dollars, if out of the ſtate thirty dollars, paid by

4 6w GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of captain Judſon Coolidge, late of this county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved as they may be ſettled, and all thoſe indebted unto the ſame, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, unto

8 w 4 SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } adminiſtrators.

Annapolis, December 8, 1784.

SOME time in September 1783, ſeveral furlows belonging to ſoldiers of the firſt regiment were left by an officer of ſaid regiment with me, I hereby requeſt ſuch ſoldiers to call for the ſame, as no furlows will be delivered to any ſoldier's order, only to the ſoldier himſelf.

w 3 3X JAMES TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-houſe intend petitioning the next aſſembly, in order to have the ſame laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

9 X

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